Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

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VARIETY.

From the Home Journal.

ACTION BETWEEN THE CONSTITUTION AND GUERRIER,

AS RELATED BY AN EYE WITNESS.

The sun became more and more powerful as it ascended towards the meridian, and was reflected with effulgent intensity from the mirror surface of the river. As we bent over the side and looked far down into the deep vault reflected from above, and saw our gallant little yatcht, with her white sails and dark hull, suspended with even minute tracery over it, we could almost imagine ourselves with the Ancient Mariner, "in a painted ship upon a painted ocean." The white sand banks quivered and palpitated in the sultry glare, and the atmosphere of the adjoining swamps hung over them in light blue vapour; the deadly miasma, their usual covering, was dissipated in the fervent heat; and the silence was unbroken, save by the occasional scream of the gull, as it wheeled about in pursuit of its prey, or the quick alarmed cry of the kingfisher, hastily leaving some dread band upon the shore, to wing its way farther from the object of its terror. The black boy, in perfect negro elysium, lay stretched fast asleep with his arm resting upon one of the dogs, in the blazing sun, on the forecastle, while we ourselves, reclined upon the cushions, with our refreshments before us, indolently puff'd our segars under the awning. Old Kennedy perched upon the taffrail, coxwain fashion, with the tiller between his legs. While thus enjoying ourselves, like true disciples of Epicurus, the guitar was taken from its case in the cabin, and accompanied by the rich tones of Walter Lee: "Here's a health to thee, Mary," in compliment to our kind hostess, swept over the still surface of the river, till dissipated in the distance, and anon the "Wild Huntsman," and "Here's a health to all good lassies," shouted at the pitch of three deep bass voices, bounded over the banks, penetrating the deep forest, causing the wild game to spring their coverts in consternation at such unusual disturbance of its noontide stillness. "We bade dull care begone, and daft the time away." Old Kennedy, seated at the tiller, his grey hair smoothed down on one side, and almost falling into his eyes, his cheek distended with a huge quid of tobacco, which gave an habitual drag to a mouth whose expression indicated surely honesty and resolution, was a perfect portrait of many an old quarter master, still in service; while his scrupulously clean shirt, with its blue collar open at the neck, discovering a rugged throat, encircled by a ring of grey hairs, and his white canvass trowsers, as tight at the hips as they were egregiously large at the ancles, indicated the rig in which he had turned up, for the last 30 years, to Sunday muster. The old seaman had seen a great deal of service, having entered the Navy at the opening of the difficulties with the Barbary Powers, and had been engaged in several of the signal naval actions which followed in the subsequent war with Great Britain. Previous to that time, he had been in the employ of Tom's father, who was an extensive shipping merchant at Alexandria, and now, in his old age, influenced by an attachment for the son, who had built a snug cottage for him on his estate, and vested with the full control of a yacht, he had been induced to come down to spend the remainder of his days on the banks of the Potomac, enjoying the pension awarded by government for the loss of an arm.

I had previously had the hint given me, that a little adroit management would set him to spinning a yarn which would suit my fancy. So, watching a good opportunity, knowing that the old man had been with *Hull* in his fight with the *Guerriere*, I successfully gave a kick to the ball by remarking: "You felt rather uncomfortable, Kennedy, did you not, as you were bearing down on the Guerriere, taking broadside and broadside from her, without returning a shot. You had not time to think of your sins, my good fellow, as conscience had you at the gangway?" "Well, sir," replied he, deliberately rolling his tobacco from one side of his mouth to the other, squirting the juice through his front teeth with true nautical grace. "Well, sir, that ere was the first frigate action as ever I was engaged in, and I am free to confess, I overhauled the log of my conscience to see how it stood, so it mought be I was called to muster in the other world in a hurry; but I don't think any of his shipmates will say that Old Bill Kennedy did his duty any worse that day, because he thought of his God, as he has many a time since at quarters. There's them as says the chaplain is paid for the religion of the ship, and its none of the *sailor's business*, but I never seen no harm in an honest seaman's thinking for himself. However, I don't know the man who can stand by his gun at such time, tackle cast loose, decks sanded, matches lighted, arm chests thrown open, yards slung, marines in the gangways, powder boys passing *ammunition* buckets, ship as still as death, officers in their iron bound boarding caps, cutlashes hanging by lanyards at their wrists, standing like statues at divisions, enemy may be bearing down on the weather quarter—I say, I dos'nt know the man at sich time, as won't take a fresh bite of his quid, and give a hitch to the waist-bands of his trowsers, as he takes a squint at the enemy through the port as he bears down. And as you say at that particular time, the Guerriere (as is French for soger) was wearing and manœuvering, and throwing her old iron into us, broadside and broadside, like as I have seen them Italians in Naples thrown sugar plums at each other in Carnival time. Afore she was through tho', she found it was no sugar plum work, as far as Old Ironsides was consarned.

You observe, when we first made her out, we seen she was a large ship, close hauled on the tack; so we gave chase and when within three miles of her took in all our light sails, hauled courses up, beat to quarters and got ready for action. She wore and manœuvered for some time, endeavoring to rake, but not making it out, bore up under her jib, and top sails, and gallantly waited for us. Well, sir, as we walked down to her, there stands the old man, (Hull) his swabe on his shoulders, dressed as fine in his yellow nankin vest and breeches, as if he was going ashore on leave: there he stands, one leg inside the hammock nettings, taking snuff out o' his vest pocket, watching her manoeuvers, as she blazed away like a house a fire, just as cool as if she was receiving complimentary salutes. She burnt her brimstone, and was noisy—but never a gun has we. Old Ironsides pokes her nose steady right down for her bows like a feather bed cast loose—Well, as we heard her, and she wears first astarboard, and then a-lar board, giving us a regular broadside at every tack, her shot first falls short but as we shortened the distance, some of them begins to come a-board—first among the rigging, and and cuts away some of the stuff aloft, for them Englishmen didn't learn to fire low till we larnt 'em. First they comes one—lower—crash—through the bulwarks, making the splinters fly like carpenter's chips,—then another, taking a gouge out of the main-mast, and pretty soon agin—'chit'—I recollect the sound of that ere shot well—'chit'—another dashed past my ear, and glancing on a gun-carriage, trips up the heels of three as good men as ever walked the decks of that ere ship; and all this while, never a gun fires we; but continues steadily beating our way right down on to his quarter, the old man standing in the hammock nettings, watching her movements as if she was merely playing for his amusement. Well, as we came within cannonade distance, them shot was coming on board rather faster than mere fun, and some of the young sailors begins to grumble, and by and by, the old men of wars men growled too, and worked rusty—cause why—they sees the enemy's myschief, and nothing done by us to aggravate them in return. Says Bill Vinton, the vent-holder, to me, "I say Kennedy," says he, "what's the use—if this here's the way they fights frigates, dam' me! but I'd rather be at it with the Turks agin, on their own decks as we was at Tripoli. It's like a Dutch bargain—all on one side. I expects the next thing, they'll order pipe down, and man the side-ropes for that ere Englishman to come aboard and call the muster roll."

"Avast a bit," says I; "never you fear the old man. No English press gang comes on board this ship—old Blowhard knows what he's about."

Well, by and by Mr Morris, our first lieutenant, who all the while had been walking up and down the quarter deck, his trumpet under his arms, and his eyes glistening like a chool boy's just set out to play, by and by *he* begins to look sour, 'ticularly when he sees his favorite coxswain of the first cutter carried by a shot through the opposite port. So he first looks hard at the Old Man, and walks up to him, and says by way of a hint, in a low tone 'The ship is ready for action, sir, and the men are getting impatient"—the Old Man never turns, but keeps his eye steadily upon the enemy, while he replies, 'Are—you—all ready, Mr Morris? All ready, sir,'—says the lieutenant—'Don't fire a gun till I give the orders, Mr Morris,' says the old man.

Presently up comes a midshipman from the main deck, touches his hat—'First division all ready, sir' the second lieutenant reports the enemy's shot have hurt his men, and he can with difficulty restrain them from returning their fire;' tell him to wait for my orders, Mr Morris,—says the old man again—never turning his head. Well just, you see, as the young gentleman turned to go below, and another shot carries off Mr Bush, lieutenant of the marines—just as we begin to run into their smoke, one of the old gun boatmen, as had been with Decatur and Somers, begins to stare, up jumps the old man in the air slaps his hand on his thigh with a report like a pistol, and roars out in a voice that reached the gunners in the magazines—*Now, Mr Morris give it to them—now give it to them fore and aft—round and grape give it to 'em, give it to 'em,'* and the words were scarce out of his mouth before our whole broadside glanced at half pistol shot—the old ship trembling from her keel to her trucks, like an aspen at the roar of her own batteries—instantly shooting ahead and doubling across his bows, we gave him the other with three cheers and then at it we went—regular hammer and tongs. You would a thought you were in a thunder storm in the tropics, from the continual roar and flash of the batteries. In ten minutes his mizen mast went by the board.—'Hurrah!' boys we've made a brig of her. Fire low, never mind their top hamper! hurrah, we'll make a sloop for her before we've done.'

In ten minutes more over went her mainmast, carrying twenty men overboard as it went, and sure enough, sir, in thirty minutes, that ere Englishman was a sheer hulk, smooth as a canoe, not a spar standing but his bowsprit; and his decks so completely swept by our grape and cannister, that there was barley hands enough left to haul down the colours, as they had bravely nailed to the stump of their mainmast. I say Kennedy,' says the vent holkeeper to me, lying across the gun after she struck looking out at the wreck through the port, and his nose was as black as a nigger's from the powder flashing under it—'I say, I wonder now that ere Englishman likes the old man's snuff.

THE TARIFF AND OUR MECHANICS.

One of the deceptive artifices resorted to by the advocates of a high tariff policy, is to speak of the protection to home manufacturers as protection to our mechanics. Whig orators to treat manufacturers and mechanics as being one and the same class of persons. The single mechanic who carries on his shop in our villages or towns, is persuaded that the tariff law is intended to protect his labor and his trade against foreign pauper labor. This is a delusion under which thousands of honest mechanics have labored, but which may be dissipated by the application of a moderate share of common sense operating upon well established facts.

The western mechanics are generally engaged in the manufacture of a single article of trade, such as shoes or hats—and they are generally men of limited capital. If the tariff law has a tendency to protect his shoes or his hats against foreign competition, and thereby enable him to get better prices for his labor, at the same time it raises the price of the salt, sugar iron, and clothing which he necessarily uses, and thereby he loses more in the enhanced prices received for his hats or shoes. His object in making hats or shoes is to sell them, in order to buy other necessaries of life—if by the tariff he gets more for his hats or shoes, by the same tariff he pays double for all the necessaries he consumes—instead of gaining, then, he is a loser!

But whence comes the competition which proves so destructive to the small mechanic? Our stores are full of the manufactured articles brought from the Eastern cities which comes in competition with our home mechanics. Under the operation of the tariff law large amounts of capital are concentrated in the eastern manufacturing establishments, and hence the small mechanic at the west has to compete with the large capitalist at the North and East. The consequence is, that the rich manufacturers can afford to make the goods and undersell the small mechanics at their own doors. The tariff first secures the Eastern capitalist against foreign competition, and secretly enables them to embark heavy capitals in manufacturing—having such an advantage over the small mechanics and being protected against foreign competition, they are able to command the home market and limit the trade of the western mechanics.

We think such considerations as these ought to satisfy every mechanic that, in enacting high protective tariff laws, the object is to benefit the owners of large capitals, and not the daily laboring mechanics. The law operates upon them in the same way that it does upon the agriculturist. It raises the price of his necessaries of life, and then subjects his labor to the competition of the rich capitalists.

Constitution.

From Texas.

From the Washington Union.

FROM TEXAS.

The following letters, which were brought by the Wednesday's mail from New Orleans, are calculated to remove every possible doubt about annexation. The one is from a citizen of Texas, at New Orleans, who details a conversation with Captain Elliott. Even the captain had given up the ship; and stated that, not only would Texas positively accept the annexation, but that Great Britain would immediately abandon her schemes, and that Mexico would thereupon forbear to declare war against the United States. One of the functionaries of our own government has received letters from Vera Cruz, which likewise leave the impression that there is less and less chance of war with the United States."

The other letter, which we lay before our readers, comes direct from Galveston. It is from one of the most influential and active friends of President Jones's policy in Texas, who considers the question as settled. It is entirely silent about the Camanches; and represents the Mexican force in the neighborhood of the Rio Grande as much smaller than was reported by the recent despatches to our government; and the Texian means of resistance were much more efficient. In addition to this letter, we meet with the following article from the Galveston News of the 13th June:

"Col. H. Kinney and Mr. Mann arrived yesterday from Corpus Christi, by the revenue cutter Alert. The former gentleman has been elected from San Patricio to the convention, and the latter to Congress, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of the Hon. S. L. Jones. We learn no important news by this arrival. The trade is rather dull. Col. Kinney has lately been with a company within 40 or 50 miles of the Rio Grande. He could obtain no information of the reported concentration of troops upon the frontiers. He however informs us that he has very late intelligence from Matamoras, by a person who left that city only seven days ago, on the 6th instant. All the inhabitants of that city and of the neighboring ranches were required to perform military duty regularly. To this government order there was no exception, as it embraced all classes of citizens. The probability is, that the same orders are enforced throughout the whole country of the Rio Grande."

We have no disposition at this moment to discuss the conduct and motives of President Jones. Be his "intents wicked or charitable," is a problem laid over for his own people—perhaps for other times. For the present, we hope that everything will go on quietly to its proper consummation—no extreme excitement, and no violence employed; but that the spectacle may be exhibited of a free and wise people, whose moral force is exerted in overruling the wretched policy of their chief magistrate, and regulating their own destiny, through their Congress first, and next by the decision of their own delegates in general convention assembled. When all this is accomplished, then will it be time for the tribunal of the people to pass upon the conduct of their President, with all the evidence which may then be developed.

FROM GALVESTON.

The following well-written letter presents several facts which do not appear in the newspapers. It is evidently from a gentleman well acquainted with the public sentiment of Texas, as well as a political friend of Dr. Jones; but its developments are, on that account, still more decisive of the success of the great measure of annexation. (We must sternly question the propriety of Jones's course, until we obtain better information.) We hail the question as settled. Long live the re-union of the two republics!

GALVESTON, TEXAS,
June 13, 1845.

The subject of annexation, in its various shapes, continues to occupy the public mind almost exclusively here. All parties regard the matter as settled, so far as Texas is concerned; though some entertain fears, and others hopes that your Senate may yet be the instrument of defeat to the measure! A majority of the people of Galveston are opposed to annexation, as has already been frequently stated, though their opposition is not of a violent character, or one which has led to any excitement or ill feeling. It results mainly from the apprehension that New Orleans, under annexation, will draw off the most valuable part of our trade, and thus prevent Galveston from growing into the important city it was otherwise expected to become. This argument, however, being one not calculated to have any weight upon our citizens in the interior, those of Galveston wisely concluded to keep it to themselves, and submit gracefully to the will of the great majority of the people of the country.

Speaking of the will of the majority, reminds me of the subject of democracy. Texas, when annexed, will (population considered) doubtless be the "banner State" of the Union for its democracy.—Originally I belive a large majority of our citizens, previous to emigration, were democrats. The division of parties in the United States on the question of annexation has strengthened the old affections of those who were of that party, and made many converts of those who had been whigs, though not of all. So soon as it was known that annexation was certain, measures were taken to give direction to the strong popular feeling in favor of the democratic party here. A meeting was held, and candidates nominated for the convention exclusively with regard to their political faith touching parties in the United States. The nominees were Major R. Bache, (the grandson of the immortal Benjamin Franklin, and father-in law of Hon. Robert J. Walker, your talented and popular Secretary of the Treasury,) and Gen. M. Hunt, late envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States. Mr. Bache was elected, the foremost candidate; and Mr. Hunt would have been carried, also, without difficulty, had he not declared, at a meeting the evening prior to the election, that he was "running on his own hook"—thinking, perhaps, that he had more popularity than his co-nominee. This offended some of Bache's friends, who voted "single shots," and the consequence was, that Col. Love, once a member of your Congress from Kentucky, and an inveterate whig—was elected by a minority of the votes cast. Previous to the election, he declared that he was a good democrat in all but the name;—*since*, that he never was, and never would be, a democrat. F. H. Merryman, esq., a young lawyer of great talent and promise, was active in sustaining the cause of democracy in the canvass, and had fairly driven the whig candidates to the wall, had not Gen. Hunt made the unfortunate declaration alluded to.

The United States frigate St. Mary's returned yesterday from Vera Cruz, with news that the *vomito* was raging there, that Santa Ana had sailed for Havana under a decree of exile, and that the Mexican Congress had adjourned, temporarily, without a declaration of war against the United States. Com. Conner's squadron created great consternation on its appearance at Vera Cruz; the garrison was immediately reinforced, expresses sent to the capital, and general apprehension of an attack from the U. States was exhibited. The policy of being "prepared for war," was perhaps never better exemplified than in the course of the United States in the present crisis. The strong squadrons upon the gulf, and the land forces upon the southern frontier, have had a most wholesome effect upon that quality in the Mexicans which has been pronounced the better part of valor. Many of our old settlers, some of whom have had an opportunity of examining the interior of certain public edifices in Mexico, were strongly in hopes that the affair would wind up with a little fighting; but the appearance of the proclamation of President Jones has settled the matter, and there is now a clear prospect that annexation will proceed as rapidly as legislation can carry it to its peaceful consummation.

Capt. Elliott, the British minister, is now here.—He "gives it up;" and although, doubtless, more anxious than any other man to prevent annexation, submits with a good grace. He was always willing that the people of Texas should decide for themselves between independence and annexation, and cannot complain of their choice, though it has been against the object of his hopes. He says he has visited "Washington on the Brasos" for the last time, and, having done all that he can do in the country, is now anxious to return home.

I send you a copy of the President's proclamation; although it contains nothing which will be news to you, it gives in an official shape facts which were before only known by common report. Although President Jones is well known to be in favor of annexation, his course in this matter has given satisfaction to those opposed to it, and made many of them his friends, who were not so before. He has acted with great caution and prudence in the delicate and responsible position which the recent circumstances of this country have imposed upon him; and having determined in the outset to make no attempt to decide upon any matter touching the nationality of the country, or bind it in any way, by his own act, but to submit everything to the people, he will at least have escaped without any particular fault or censure, though he may not be allowed to take the credit which may follow the accomplishment of the objects for which Texas has been struggling for the last ten years. Not so, however, with Houston. He has doubtless had great influence in bringing our affairs to their present position; and nothing of importance happens here, without being traced, in some way or other, to him; though frequently, no doubt, without reason. Nevertheless, he is a man of unbounded tact and influence, and for the last four years has astonished both friends and foes by the amount of labor which he has performed. While President, he gave the most minute personal attention (examination) to the details of business in every department of the government, read the correspondence of every subordinate officer throughout the country—Indian agents, collectors of revenue, district attorneys, sheriffs, militia officers, &c. &c. The diplomatic correspondence alone, written by his own hand, or under his dictation, forms a quarto volume of over 400 pages; and contains much that will one day be of great interest to the people of the United States. The "Old Chief" is now more vigorous and clear headed then ever. With a constitution unimpaired, and iron from the first, and an energy that rises in proportion to the tax upon it, he has astonished and confounded his enemies, as well as surprised his friends, by the magnitude and skill of the labor he has performed since his last election to office.

The fleet under Commodore Stockton is still off this port at anchor. The commodore is living on shore, and seems vastly to enjoy the society—riding, driving, fishing, and sea-bathing, as well as the glorious sea-breeze of this delightful island. The officers of the squadron, generally, are equally elated; and many of them will doubtless see the anchors of their gallant ships weighed with many regrets.

Various rumors have been circulated here about a concentration of Mexican forces upon our frontier, and a prospect of invasion. Colonel Wilson arrived yesterday from San Antonio, and reports that all is quiet in that vicinity; and no unusual indications were observed on the Mexican frontier. Maj. Hayes was at San Antonio with his company, but believed that there was not the slightest prospect of a disturbance. The reports to the contrary were probably raised by persons who were anxious for another "brush" with the Mexicans before the final fall of the curtain.

Galveston is still rapidly improving, and presents an animated and pleasing appearance.

Mr. C. A. Wickliffe is here. He is reported to be an agent of the United States government to promote annexation, but nothing in his public conduct warrants such a statement. He is living in a very retired manner, and does not create, or seem disposed to create any sensation.

P. S. You may rely upon it that there is no prospect—not a shadow—of anything being done here to prevent annexation.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city from

NEW ORLEANS, 11 o'clock, p. m.,
June 17, 1845.

"The steam-vessel New York came in about sundown this evening.

"Capt. Elliott, her Britannic Majesty's charge, came over passenger; I met him on his arrival at the hotel. He laughs and talks as usual, and appears in good spirits—freely acknowledges that all is settled in Texas, and that annexation is cereain; that there will be no difficulty between Mexico and the United States. He said, three years ago, or more, when he went to Texas, he found the country going very fast to leeward; that when he left it the other day, he presented us with independence; that the late revolution in Mexico, bringing into power men of more liberal views, had enabled her Majesty's government to realize the assurances made to us in 1840 by Lord Palmerston, that England would use her kind efforts with Mexico to grant us peace and independence; that it was gratifying to him that it had been accomplished. England will have nothing to say about annexation, as it is a matter resting entirely with the people of Texas. He will leave for the North; and never expects to go back to Texas, unless he is ordered to do so by his government; which he is certain will never be the case, &c.

"I might write much more; but the mail will bring you full accounts from higher sources.

"Old Sam' is elected to the convention from Montgomery county; Rich. Bache from Galveston, Gov. Runnels from Brazoria. We will have as much talent in our convention as has been found in such bodies for some time. Texas could always boast of more talent than money; all hands agree in believing the latter commodity is to be quite abundant for the future.

"I have been here for several days waiting an opportunity to go over. Mr. Raymond arrived today, on his way out to Texas. I find despatches here from the government of the United States, waiting a chance to be sent over—so I am informed by the collector.

"Our consul has despatches per last English steamer, from the redoubtable displomatist, Ashbel Smith! He offers them to me to take over. I tell him that I fear I would "be mobbed" before I reach the seat of government. I am sure I would, if it was known that I had them.

"The steamer New York goes north, and it will be six or eight days before I can leave here for Galveston. I had some idea of getting a horse and cross through. I could save time, but not money; and, unfortunately, the latter is more valuable just now, than it has been for a long while.

"It is generally thought by my countrymen that our Congress will act upon annexation in good time, and then adjourn to meet in Austin, to "log-roll" at the convention.

"I speak truly, when I assure you that I have written this letter with a swarm of mosquitoes around my hands and face, far exceeding the swarm of office seekers who were buzzing about Washington when I first had the pleasure of making your acquaintance. So you will, I am sure, give me the credit of possessing patience and perseverance."

Later, and Glorious News!—Texas is Annexed!!

From the Washington Union of July 4.

IMPORTANT AND GLORIOUS NEWS!

On the eve of the great day which is consecrated to the *independence* of our country, we hail the *re-union* of Texas with the United States. We will now tread the road of freedom and greatness together. This news comes to us by the Princeton steamer, which arrived at Annapolis to-day at 2 o'clock. Dr Wright brings the despatches from Annapolis. He left Wasington, Texas, on the 21st June, and arrived at Galveston on the 23d—on whice day the Princeton left that place. We are favored by the Doctor with the following memorada:

"The United States ship Princeton, Commodore Stockton, arrived at Annapolis, from Galveston, Texas, after the short passage of nine days, having consumed only 93 tons of coal. She steamed against head winds, with the exception of only 36 honrs, when she was assisted by her sails. No Atlantic steamer has ever made so good an hourly average, with the same economy of fuel; and, considering all the circumstances, it may be regarded as an unprecedented passage.

"The news brought by the Princeton is of the most interesting character. Both houses of the Texian Congress have unanimously consented to the terms of the joint resolution of the United States. The Senate had rejected the treaty with Mexico by a unanimous vote. Capt. Waggaman had arrived at Washington, Texas, to select posts to be occupied by the United States troops, and to provide for their subsistance. A resolution was introduced into both houses of Congress, requiring the executive to surrender all posts, navy yards, barracks, &c., to the proper authorities of the United States. The joint resolutions were introduced into both houses of Congress on the same day, and were almst indentical in their tenor. The resolutions passed the Senate on the 18th of June, and were sent to the House; the House laid them on the table and passed their own resolutions unanimously, and sent them to the Senate on the next day. In the mean time, considerable jealousy arose as to which branch should claim the honor of the paternity of the resolutions; and it was finally settled that the House should take up the resolutions of the Senate, and amend them in the third section. The House then passed them in their present form, and sent them back to teh Senate which body concurred in the amendment. The President is pledged to give full and immediate effect to the will of Congress, so far as depends upon himself."

This important intelligence has just reached the

Presi[illegible] this morning, half past 8.) Dr. Wright brings copies of [illegible] from our able charge, Major Donelson; but they are written prior to the adoption of the resolutions of the Congress of Texas. He also brings newspapers, embracing the "National Register," printed at Washington, of the 19th June, three days after Congress assembled. We must confine ourselves principally to the contents of the Galveston "News extra" of the [illegible] June.

The "National Register" contains the correspondence between Major Donelson and the government of Texas, from March 31, 1845, down to June 11th, accompanying President Jones's message to Congress.

NEWS EXTRA—PRESIDENT JONES'S MESSAGE, &c.

We are indebted to Mr Briggs for the following interesting documents, which we hasten to give our readers.

Verbally we learn from Mr. Briggs, that the propositions for our independence have been submitted to the Senate. They are not yet made public; but it is understood that they are highly objectionable, and will be promptly rejected.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 16, 1845.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives;

I am happy to greet you, on this interesting occasion, as the representatives of the people, again assembled in the discharge of your high and important duties. The call of an extraordinary session of Congress at this early day, by the executive, was not made without the most mature deliberation, and a due reference to the great crisis which has arisen since your late adjournment, in the affairs of Texas, as well as the almost unanimous expression of public will which took place throughout the country in regard to the same.

The executive has now the pleasure to transmit to the honorable Congress, for such action as they may deem suitable, the propositions which have been made on the part of the United States to this government, for the annexation of Texas, and its incorporation, as a State, into that great and kindred confederacy, together with the correspondence between the two governments, which has arisen out of the same. This correspondence, entering, as it does, very fully into the views and sentiments of the governments in question, renders it unnecessary for the executive to add (for the information or consideration of Congress) but little thereto in reference to the proposed measure.

The executive has much satisfaction in observing what, no doubt, will forcibly arrest the attention of the Congress—that, although the terms embraced in the resolutions of the United States Congress may at first have appeared less favorable than was desirable for Texas, the very liberal and magnanimous views entertained by the President of the United States towards Texas, and the promises made through the representative of that country, in regard to the future advantages to be extended to her, if she consent to the proposed union, render those terms much more acceptable than they would otherwise have been.

The state of public opinion, and the great anxiety of the people to act definitely upon the subject of annexation, by a convention of deputies, as prescribed in the resolutions of the United States Congress, induced the executive to issue his proclamation on the 5th of May, ultimo, recommending an election for sixty-one deputies, to be held in the several counties throughout the republic, on the 4th of the present month, and to assemble in convention, at the city of Austin, on the 4th of July next. This recommendation has met the sanction of the citizens of Texas generally, and the deputies in the several counties, so far as heard from, having been elected upon the basis proposed, it is confidently expected the convention will assemble at the time and place fixed upon To this convention, the question of annexation, and the adoption of a State constitution, will properly belong; and they will determine the great question of the nationality of Texas, as to them shall seem most conducive to the interest, happiness and prosperity of the people whom they will represent. It is important that the "consent of the existing government" should be given to their exercising the powers which have been delegated to them, in order to comply with a requirement to that effect in the resolutions on the subject of annexation, passed by the American Congress. For this purpose, the present extraordinary session of the Congress of the republic of Texas has been convoked; and to its wisdom, as a co ordinate department, the executive now submits the determination of the matter.

The service to be performed by the convention will be arduous, and will probably engage it for a considerable period of time; and the executive would respectfully recommend to Congress the propriety of making a suitable appropriation for the payment of its members, as well as the officers it may find occasion to employ.

The executive has the pleasure, in addition to presenting Congress the propositions concerning annexation, to inform them that certain conditions, preliminary to a treaty of peace, upon the basis of a recognition of the independence of Texas by Mexico, were signed on the part of the latter, at the city of Mexico, and borne to this government on the 2d inst, by the Baron Alleye de Cyprey, minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the French, at that court, by the hands of Captain Elliott, her Britanic Majesty's charge d'affaires near this government. In consequence of the signing of these preliminaries, the executive believed it to be his duty, in the recess of Congress, to make the fact known to the people of Texas, and to declare and proclaim a cessation of hostilities between Texas and Mexico, until the same could be communicated to, and acted upon, by Congress and the convention about to assemble. A proclamation for this purpose was consequently issued on the 4th instant, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. The preliminaries being in the nature of a treaty, will, with all the correspondence in relation thereto, be forthwith communicated to the honorable Senate, for its constitutional advice, and such action as, in its wisdom, the same shall seem to require.

The alternative of annexation or independence will thus be placed before the people of Texas, and their free, sovereign, and unbiased voice will determine the all important issue; and so far as it shall depend upon the executive to act, he will give immediate and full effect to the expression of their will.

His situation in regard to the important subjects now communicated to Congress, has, since their late adjournment, been one of great delicacy and embarrassment. Questions of much difficulty have been presented for his determination, upon which the fate and welfare of the country depended; and, without precedent or constitutional guide for his governance, he has been obliged to assume, in consequence, great and severe responsibilities. He trusts, however, that Congress will approve the course he has adopted, and, by their enlightened counsels, relieve and direct him in the course hereafter to be pursued in relation to those questions.

The executive is happy to announce to Congress that Texas is at peace with the world; that with all foreign powers with whom we have had intercourse, friendly [illegible] maintained. The different tribes of Indians on our borders, with whom treaties exist, have continued to observe the same with good faith; and within the last few days, information has been received, that the only band of Camanches within our limits, who had maintained until then a hostile attitude towards Texas, have sued for peace, and expressed a wish to be permitted to come to Bexar to celebrate a treaty of friendship, which, on the part of this government, has been complied with.

The arrangements made at your regular session, for additional companies of rangers to be mustered into service, have been carried into full effect, and have afforded adequate and very efficient protection to our frontiers. The receipts into the treasury have been sufficient to meet the various expenditures of the government. A specie currency has been maintained without difficulty: and all the exchequer bills which were in circulation at the period of your late adjournment, have been redeemed and withdrawn from circulation; and the executive is happy to congratulate the Congress and the country upon a state of peace, happiness, and prosperity, never before experienced by Texas, and rarely, if ever, equalled by so young a nation.

It only remains for the executive to express an assured confidence in your individual wishes to sustain the best interests of Texas, and the fervent hope that He, who holds the destinies of men and nations in his hand, may crown your deliberations with his richest blessings.

ANSON JONES.

JOINT RESOLUTION,

Giving the consent of the existing government to the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Whereas the government of the United States hath proposed the following terms, guarantees, and conditions, on which the people and territory of the republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, and admitted as one of the States of the American Union, to wit;

[Here follow the resolutions of the United States Congress.]

And whereas, by said terms, the consent of the existing government of Texas is required: Therefore,

Sec 1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the republic of Texas, in Congress assembled.* That the government of Texas doth consent that the people and territory of the republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the American Union; and said consent is givin on the terms, guarantees, and conditions, set forth in the preamble to this joint resoluton

Sec 2. *Be it further resolved,* That the proclamation of the President of the republic of Texas, bearing date May 5th, 1845, and the election of deputies to sit in convention at Austin on the 4th day of July next, for the adoption of a constitution for the State of Texas, had in accordance therewith, hereby receive the consent of the existing government of Texas.

Sec. 3. *Be it further resolved,* That the President of Texas is hereby requested immediatly to furnish the government of the United States, through their accredited minister near this government, with a copy of this joint resolution; also to furnish the convention, to assemble at Austin on the 4th of July next, with a copy of the same; and the same shall take effect from and after its passage.

The above is a copy of the resolutions as they passed the two houses, and which will, we suppose, receive the sanction of the President. They passed unanimously.

TOD ROBINSON.

On the 18th inst., in the Senate, Mr. Greer introduced a joint resolution offering "a nation's gratitude to Major General Andrew Jackson;" which resolution was unanimously adopted.

On the same day, Major Kaufman introduced a bill setting apart a portion of the public land—lying between the Arkansas and Red rivers—for the payment of the national debt; read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the state of the Republic.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Greer for altering the time of the annual session of Congress: read the first time.

On Tuesday, Mr. Kaufman, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the "*Joint resolution giving the consent of the existing government to the annexation of Texas to the United States;*" which joint resolution was passed through its third reading on the next day, the 19th the rule being suspended, on motion of Colonel H L Kinney, by a *unanimous vote* of the Senate.

On the 19th, in the Senate, Mr. Greer introduced a joint resolution, relative to the introduction of United States troops into Texas: read the first time.

Mr Kaufman's bill, "setting apart land for the payment of the public debt," &c., was taken up, read the second and third time, and passed.

Mr. Lawrence introduced a resolution for the relief of Post Captain E W. Moore: read the first time

We are happy to state that Commodore Moore has already been restored to his command. We are further informed that Congress will probably adjourn on next Wednesday.

We are informed that the propositions from Mexico have been rejected, and that the resolution inviting the United States troops has been adopted.

The following also comes in MS, from which we copy it. It authenticates the resolutions adopted by Congress, as they appear above from "*The News extra;*"

WASHINGTON, SENATE CHAMBER.
(*Special Session.*) June 21, 1845.

SIR—In compliance with your request, I herewith transmit you a correct copy of the joint resolution, giving the consent of the existing government to the annexation of Texas to the United States, which has passed both houses of the Texian Congress.

Respectfully,
HENRY A. JEWETT,
Secretary of the Senate.

To A. J. DONELSON,
Charge d'affaires of the United States.

It is believed that the Mexicans were occupying two positions—in what force, does not appear. We find the following article upon the subject in the "National Register" of the 19th:

CORPUS CHRISTI.—The trade of Corpus Christi has been remarkably brisk within the last four or five weeks; and the town is now rapidly improving. Several large parties of traders from the Rio Grande have visited the place; and they expressed great confidence that the difficulties between the two countries would soon be adjusted. They report that large bodies of Mexican troops have recently arrived in the provinces east of the mountains from the interior; but they did not state that any large body of these forces had crossed the Rio Grande. We are inclined to believe that the forces east of the mountains have been overrated by the spies of Captain Hays. We do not believe that the whole number of troops at all the positions east of the Sierra Madre exceeds three thousand. The whole number of troops in Matamoras is estimated at only three or four hundred.—*Telegraph.*

JEFFERSONIAN.

CHARLOTTE,
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS,
CHARLES FISHER,
Of Rowan.

☞ The Rt. Rev. L. SILLIMAN IVES, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of North Carolina, will preach in Charlotte, on Thursday, 17th July next.

MR. FISHER'S APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. FISHER, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, will address the people at the following times and places:

At Concord, Cabarrus,	Tuesday, July	22
E. B. D. Sloan's, Meck.	Saturday "	26
Charlotte, "	Monday "	28
Rutledge's, Lincoln,	Tuesday "	29
Sandifer's Springs, Lin.	Wednesday	30
Col. A. Mauney's, "	Thursday	31
Seagle's Store, Catawba,	Friday, Aug.	1
Newton, "	Saturday	2
Gabriel's, "	Monday	4
Beatty's Ford, "	Tuesday	5

We are also requested to say, that by a mutual agreement of their friends, Messrs. Fisher and Barringer will address the people of Iredell at Statesville, on Wednesday next, the 16th instant.

EULOGY ON JACKSON.

Our readers will see by to-day's paper, that the citizens of this County, without distinction of party, have taken measures to pay due honors to the memory of Gen. JACKSON. A Funeral Oration will be delivered in this place, on Thursday the 24th by the Rev. Mr. Freeman. Those who know the orator expect a rich treat. The people generally are invited to attend.

THE GLORIOUS NEWS!

Commencing on our first page, the reader will find the latest news from Texas—news of the most gratifying character. Texas is again a portion of the American Union, as she was before Mr. Adams trifled her away. This joyful intelligence will make the heart of every true American rejoice, and be thankful to that kind Providence who has so overruled the actions, and governed the hearts of men, as to frustrate and bring to nought the secret machinations of the enemies of our great Republic.—We think Captain Elliott, President Jones, Ashbel Smith, and their co-workers for Britain, must feel vastly small just now.

But the danger is not yet over. Texas has to submit her Constitution to our next Congress for ratification, before she is fully a member of the Union. If rejected, Texas is lost to us forever. We may expect to see the enemies of annexation make a desperate struggle to defeat the measure. As it will be their last, so will it be a death struggle!—Will the people of this District send a friend, or an enemy there to represent them?

☞ From the tenor of his article, we doubt very much whether "Spectator," who writes for this morning's Journal, was present at the discussion between Mr. Fisher and Col. Barringer at Union. If he was, he has intentionally, or through ignorance, done Mr. Fisher great injustice. Such misrepresentations, however, can do Mr. F. no harm. The people heard what he did say.

☞ We had a fine rain here yesterday evening, the first this season. The consequence is, that vegetation begins to show signs of life, and our people appear in a better humor than for months past.

☞ Our subscribers ought to read this paper very carefully and prize it highly, for we labored hard nearly the whole of last night to get it out in time for the mails.

UNION DEMOCRACY.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democracy of Union county, at the Courthouse in Monroe, on the 8th instant; the following gentlemen were appointed to compose a Central Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence for that county, to wit:

Marcus Austin, Esq.,	David Simpson,
Silas P. Stewart,	A. Broom,
Archibald Laney,	Col. T. C. Wilson.
Alvin Pressley,	Wm. P. Muse, Esq.
Robert Lemmonds,	Col. J. M. Stewart.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

We perceive that Messrs. Reid and M'Millan are canvassing the third District pretty vigorously. It is strange to see what different grounds are taken by the federal candidates in that District and in this. We understand Mr. M'Millan comes out openly for the protective system, and justifies all its abominable features; but proclaims himself a Texas man, and cordially approves the Joint Resolution of our Congress. He is also trying to underbid our friend Reid for his seat in Congress, by arguing that $8 a day is too much for a Congressman to receive—he only wants $6. We wonder if Mr. M'Millan, should he be so lucky as to get into Congress, (of which we are glad to hear there is not the slightest probability,) would not take all that was offered to him? He need not be alarmed on this subject, however; no bank and tariff federalist will ever get permission again to misrepresent the honest yeomanry of the third District.

The Cholera.—A letter from Calcutta, dated in May, to a New York parper, says: "The Cholera is raging here to a frightful extent; hundreds are dying daily."

The Mississippi papers say the cotton crop there has been severely injured by the lice. Here it isn't big enough yet to hold a louse.

DISCUSSION AT UNION.

Messrs. Fisher and Barringer met again at Union Court, on Monday last, and addressed the people of that County. This discussion was opened by Col. Barringer; and we were surprised to find that he was not the same politician, in some respects, that he was when we heard him in Lincolnton.—Mr. Fisher seems to be curing him right fast of his federalism, though there is a vast deal of room for improvement yet. For instance, the Colonel is so far cured of his protective notions, that he now says he is only for a revenue tariff, and discrimination for protection under the revenue standard. This we call a falling off worth noticing. He formerly went openly for protection. But why does he yet uphold the tariff of '42, the most odiously protective in its character of any tariff we ever had? But the people of Union understood Col. Barringer. It was evident to all that he was "playing a part"—that he was afraid to come out openly before them with the political heresies he had advanced in other places;—therefore, both on the subject of the Tariff and of Texas, he came as near as he dare to the democratic standard It was observable, however, that he did not deny that he voted at the last Congress against every proposition to modify the Tariff, and against every project for the annexation of Texas.

When Mr. Fisher rose in reply, he was listened to with the deepest attention. He took up his opponent's arguments on the tariff, and a more triumphant refutation of federal sophistry on this question we never heard. He said for the last two discussions between himself and Col. B., his opponent had completely changed his grounds on this question;—yet he still found the Colonel's arguments going to sustain the protective system. He first proved that all duties on imports act as a protection to the domestic manufacturer, who was sufficiently benefitted even by a revenue tariff. Why, then, should the consumer be taxed enormously on the necessaries of life to increase the overgrown wealth of a few manufacturers? He showd from official documents the enormous tax now paid on articles of indispensable necessity to the farmer, by the tariff of '42, which Col. Barringer defends. Hoop iron 180 to 186 per cent. on its cost. Trace chains 100 per cent.; halter chains 195 per cent.; lead 290 per cent.; tumblers 150 to 350 per cent.; wire from 60 to 270 per cent.; sugar 2½ cents per pound; salt 75 to 100 per cent. While such things as gold watches, gold chains, &c., used alone by the rich, were taxed only 7½ per cent! He said he was opposed to this—he was opposed to taxing the articles used by the poor laborer at this enormous rate, and letting the articles used by the rich come in almost free of duty. This was unjust—it was the worst of oppression. Col. Barringer had said that the tariff did not make goods higher. Here, to disprove this heresy, Mr. Fisher read an extract from a letter written by John Quincy Adams, in which he ridicules this idea of Col. B. Mr. Adams says: "The doctrine that the duties on imports cheapen the article, *conflicts with the plainest rules of common sense. The duty must be added to the price of the article, and then the manufacturer gets a bounty to the amount of the tax.*" Mr. Adams was here adducing arguments to stimulate the manufacturers to increased extions in behalf of the protective system. And yet Col. Barringer preaches up to the farmers and consumers of the south the same system, and asks them to support him and this syetem which makes them poor, and the manufacturers rich. Why, said Mr. F., if a duty of 20 per cent. makes goods cheaper, a duty of 40 or 50 per cent., must bring them down to almost nothing, and by this system after a while we can make the manufacturers *give us* their goods and bring them to us into the bargain! Facts contradict this. Comparing the prices in the spring of '42, before the present tariff was laid, and the spring of '43, he showed that the price of leading articles had increased in price from 17 to 37 cents in the dollar—such as bed ticking, brown and bleached shirtings, indigo blue prints, &c. He again showed that the price of goods ought to be much lower now than formerly, in spite of the tariff, in consequence of the immense fall in the price of the raw material, improved machinery, the price of labor, &c. Said Mr. F., fellow citizens, do you know the immense sum paid by the people of this country to the home manufacturers, under this tariff system? It is computed from official documents to be *fifty millions of dollars!* That is, of the present tariff taxes laid and collected at our custom houses, *one dollar* goes to support the government, *and two dollars and fifty cents* goes into the pockets of the home manufacturer. That is a tax under the present tariff of just *two dollars and a half* on every man, woman, and child in the United States, laid and paid for the benefit of the domestic manufacturer. Is this just? If it were levied *directly*, instead of indirectly, under the tariff, would the people bear it? Would they not take up arms against the oppression, as did our forefathers in the revolution against a similar oppression? Yet, Col. Barringer is endeavoring to persuade the people that they should quietly submit to this extortion—nay, that they should support it, and sing hosannas to its authors! Yes, said Mr. F., we of the south are growing poorer and poorer, while these pampered manufacturers are rolling in wealth and luxury, the consequences of this tariff system, and Col Barringer says go on—it is all right. And if you submit much longer you will soon exemplify a story he heard of a mill-boy in Mississippi. A mill boy was seen galloping at a rapid rate from the mill, and being asked what he was in such a hurry for, answered that the miller had taken all his corn for toill, and was now chasing him to get the bag.

Mr. Fisher then took hold of the Colonel's views on Texas, and showed that he was an enemy to annexation; that the danger of defeat to that measure was not yet over, and that the people should be cautious how they trusted a man who had voted against annexation in every form he could. He said, who thanked the Colonel for being in favor of annexation now, after he had tried to defeat it all he could, and after the great battle had been fought?

He next touched off the Colonel's agency in saddling the debts of the Raleigh & Gaston and the Wilmington Rail Roads on the State. He proved from the records, that Col. Barringer not only voted for all these projects, but that he brought them forward, and made speeches in their favor, and aided more than any other man to pass them through our legislature. We observed that these disclosures produced a powerful sensation among the people. He showed the people that their taxes would have to be doubled and trippled to pay these debts—that the State had already borrowed money to pay over *three hundred thousand dollars* of them, and that he balance would soon have to be paid. These are solemn facts, which go directly home to every voter.

Many other subjects were touched, but we cannot follow the speaker through all of his remarks.

Col Barringer got up and made a short reply to Mr. Fisher's arguments on the tariff. He repeated that the foreign manufacturer, and not the consumer, paid the tariff tax on goods! Any school-boy can refute this. He also said something about his Rail Road votes, but could only beg off, for the facts were so plainly set forth by Mr. Fisher, that an escape was impossible.

We were sorry to see but comparatively a small collection of people present at this discussion. But Mr. Fisher explained this. His appointment had been published for Monday. Col. Barringer agreed to meet him there then. But a week or two previous, a report was circulated all over the County, by whigs, that Col. Barringer had sent word the speaking was to be on Tuesday, and not on Monday, and therefore the people need not come to hear it on Monday. This kept the people away. Mr. Fisher stated these facts, and Col. Barringer made no reply, but left next morning for Iredell. Mr. Fisher staid for Tuesday, and soon in the day, the people came pouring in from all parts of the County, to hear the discussion; and insisted that Mr. Fisher should address them. And having told Col. Barringer publicly the day before, that in consequence of the report above mentioned, if the people came in on Tuesday, and desired him to speak, he should do so, he commenced addressing them about 1 o'clock, when we were compelled to leave. We understand, however, from a gentleman who heard him out, that he made a powerful speech, that convinced and converted many who were opposed to him before. And we tell our friends in other parts of the District—Rally! the skies here are bright and brightening—the scales are falling from the eyes of the blind, and a glorious victory for our cause is perceivable ahead—do your duty, and all will be safe. We feel satisfied of this.

CONSISTENCY *IS* A JEWEL!

The federal press in this District are harping a good deal upon the resolutions adopted at a meeting in Salisbury in 1835; and they accuse Mr. Fisher of inconsistency, for not acting now with the *men* who then joined him in adopting those resolutions. Now these editors must have a poor opinion of the people's understanding to dare such an issue. Mr. Fisher and his friends advocate *principles*, not men. What, then, were the *principles* set forth in these famous Salisbury resolutions?

First, they declared a United States Bank to be unconstitutional and fraught with danger to the liberties of the people. Mr. Fisher occupies the very same ground now that he did then;—but where are many of those who then joined him in denouncing the Bank? Standing at the head of the federal forces, advocating a Bank as not only constitutional, but indispensably necessary to the prosperity of the country. Who has changed on this question, Mr. Fisher or his assailants?

Again: Those resolutions declared a protective tariff to be a flagrant violation of the Constitution, and an oppressive burden upon the southern people too grievous to be patiently borne. Mr. Fisher yet re-echoes the same sentiments on this subject. And where are his assailants who acted with him in '35? In the federal ranks, advocating a protective tariff, as being constitutional and highly expedient. Who has changed on this question?

Mr. Van Buren was charged with being for both the bank and the tariff: on these grounds Mr. Fisher opposed him. But as soon as he found that injustice had been done to Mr. Van Buren—that he was sound on both these great questions, he did not hesitate to say so, and to stand firm by his principles. This these federal editors call inconsistency! In 1835, they said with Mr. Fisher that the tariff and the bank were unconstitutional, oppressive on the south, and dangerous to the liberties of the people. Now they advocate both, and because Mr. F. will not abandon his principles and follow these blind guides, they denounce him as inconsistent!

"SMALL POTATOES"—*SCORCHED!*

We understand that Mr. Fisher made a speech in the upper part of this District a few days since, and was replied to by a little federal lawyer. Among other grave accusations, he charged Mr. Fisher with having left Congress in 1839, that he came home, made political speeches, and still drew his $8 a day. Mr. F. admitted that he was called home on business a short time before Congress adjourned; that he did make a speech or two to his constituents when they called upon him; but that he took particular pains to have *deducted from his pay eight dollars for every day he was absent*, and have the Clerk of the House to certify the fact. Gustavus was heard of no more!

☞ We perceive from the Salisbury paper, that the pastoral connexion of the Rev Stephen Frontis with the Presbyterian Church in that Town, was dissolved on the 24th ult. Mr. Frontis is an able minister, and a most excellent man.

Dr. Franklin Cannon, a native of Cabarrus county in this State, has been appointed by the President Register of the Land Office at Jackson, Missouri, vice Greer W. Davis, removed.

"TWO DOLLARS A DAY AND ROAST BEEF."

In 1840, the whig leaders promised if the people would put them in power, to make all trades flourish and prosper. The laboring man should have high wages—yes, he should have "two dollars a day and roast beef." They did not say how they would bring all these fine times about—oh no, they had "no principles for the public eye." But when snugly in power, they said why, we must raise the tariff, that is all that's necessary to make the country flourish and insure the laboring man high wages. Well, they raised the tariff, and what do we see?—We see the wealthy manufacturer growing rich—dividing his 15, and 20, and 40 per cent. profit on his capital, when before he only divided 8 to 10 per cent. But what becomes of the poor laboring man? Read the following, which we copy from a northern paper. Here is the sort of "two dollars a day and roast beef" these federal tariffites give to the poor laboring man! A system that works such results to the poor, is enough to make them take up arms in defence of their rights:

To the editor of the Enquirer:

Dear Sirs:—I was informed yesterday that, on Thursday last, every spinner and about forty weavers, employed in the Manchester Cotton Factory, struck for higher wages. This news puzzled me, for our Whig friends in 1844 told us that the Tariff of '42 would be the making of the operatives. Poor, simple soul I was—I thought may be as how it might be so; but upon inquiry I find the following facts:

In 1840, weavers got for fine cuts 25 cents per cut; for coarse 16 cents per cut.

In 1842, and to date, weavers get for fine cuts 16 cents per cut; for coarse 10 cents per cut.

In 1840, spinners got $16 per month.

In 1842, and to date, spinners get $10 per month.

In 1840, dress-tenders got $1 25 and $1 00 per day.

In 1842, and to date, tenders get 84 cents per day.

In 1840 reelers got 2½ cents per reel.

In 1842, and to date, reelers get 1½ cents per reel.

How is this dear friends?—With the lower Tariff of 1840, our factory hands got higher wages—with the higher Tariff of 1842, their pay is so low that they are compelled to strike. Please explain this matter for

CHRISTOPHER QUANDARY, JR.

FIGHTING SHY.

Why is it that Col. Barringer has never made public through the papers his appointments for addressing the people in this District? He has two federal papers at his command. At Lincolnton, the first place they met, Mr. Fisher proposed that they should make a regular list of appointments to speak together, but Col. Barringer would not agree to it. Now, he has waited until Mr. F. made and published his appointments for weeks to come, and pushed off to Iredell, where he can have the field alone.—We do not complain at this; but it looks a little like a disposition to bush fight it, and to evade a fair and manly discussion with his opponent face to face before the people—that's all.

Col. Barringer and Mr. Fisher, in their discussion before the people, frequently make some very amusing thrusts at each other by relating anecdotes.—At Union the other day, Mr. Fisher gave the Colonel a rap of this sort to illustrate his course on the tariff, that created a good deal of merriment. The Col. had assigned as his reason for voting at the last session of Congress against all the propositions to modify or reduce the tariff, that the system had not been in operation long enough—he wanted to try it a little longer. Mr. Fisher replied, that he feared the Colonel's wanting to try the tariff a little longer, would end like the Irishman's hanging. An Irishman condemned to be hung, and who had a great aversion to being hung on a gallows, begged the sheriff not to hang him on the gallows, but to swing him up on a tree. To gratify him the sheriff consented, and told Pat he might select the tree himself. After looking about for awhile, a currant bush was selected. Oh, but I can't hang you on that, said the sheriff, it's too small and low. Niver mind that, replied Pat, I'm not in such a divil of a hurry; I can *wait till it grows!*

RELEASE OF GOV. DORR.

The Rhode Island Legislature assembled a few days since, and passed a law unconditionally releasing Gov. Dorr from his loathsome imprisonment.—There was great rejoicing among the friends of liberty in Rhode Island on the occasion.

In New York they have invented a rail road car that carries 300 passengers and the United States mail, and travels at the rate of 48 miles an hour.—It runs on eight wheels.

☞The Charlotte Journal is kicking and floundering to a considerable extent to help Mr. Barringer out of the toils that truth and reason have overcome him with. Unable to say anything in defence of the *collector* of mint statistics, the editor endeavours to accomplish his purpose by proving that Mr. Fisher had to some extent acted with the State Rights or (have it so) nullification party of *North* Carolina. It may be said that Mr. Fisher's feelings were enlisted on the part of the South—that he encouraged and stimulated the people to remonstrate—but it cannot be said, with *truth*, that he ever countenanced *resistance*, or that any action of his life can be brought forward to prove him otherwise than devotedly attached to the Union, so long as it sails under the character of the Constitution, as explained by Mr. Jefferson, not Henry Clay.

Lincoln Courier.

"*Come up you Dutch and Drink!*"—These words are put into the mouth of Mr. Fisher by the Salisbury *Watchman*, before he has actually commenced the canvass in that section. We do not know that there is any disgrace in being called Dutch or French, that such capital should be endeavored to be made of it. We wonder if Mr. Barringer should say unto Bruner & James, "come up you Dutch and drink," whether their sensibilities would debar them from indulging? We know that nothing of the kind occurred here—that every one was pleased with Mr. Fisher's politeness and affability—and though we do not know that he did *treat* at all, we are satisfied *he* did not call for a half-pint of whiskey and ask all of his friends to partake of it. He showed liberality any how, if he did say "Come up you Dutch and drink."

It is folly for the Watchman to ask if Mr. Fisher expects to buy Dutch votes with whiskey? Does Mr. Barringer? We hope not, for he will surely find himself mistaken. It is an old and ugly custom that of candidates treating at elections, and sooner would we join the whig press in condemning that practice, than in selecting certain classes of the community, such as Dutch, Irish or French, as subjects of ridicule—No matter what our country, religion or politics in Lincoln or Catawba, we are all American citizens, and as such, will show our hands in August next.—*Ib.*

☞ Select not a brawling companion.

CELEBRATION AT BROWN'S.

We had the pleasure of attending the celebration of the late anniversary of our nation's independence, at Brown's muster ground on the 4th instant. We hoped that some one of the officers of the day would furnish us with a full account of their proceedings; but as that has not been done, and we have only the regular toats drank on the occasion, we must compile a short notice of the festivities of the day from our own memory.

There was an immense crowd of persons on the ground, and an unusually large number of the fair daughters of Mecklenburg and the adjacent County of Lincoln, present. The Steele Creek Cavalry and two or three Volunteer Companies were on parade, reviewed in handsome style by Brigadier-General W. H. Neal. As soon the reviewing was over, a procession was formed, and the people marched to the stand. After an impressive prayer from the Rev. Mr. Watts, the Declaration of Independence was read in a clear and distinct voice by Mr. Thos. F. Porter, and a handsome oration pronounced by W. R. Myers, Esq. At the conclusion of the address, the following Regular Toasts were read from the stand by Mr. Thomas P. Grier:

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The day we celebrate:* May each return of it find us improving in morality and intelligence, watching with fostering care the rich legacy bequeathed to us by our fathers.—[3 cheers—Music.

2. *The Memory of George Washington.*—[Music.

3. *The Heroes of the Revolution:* Noble champions in the cause for freedom;—their splendid achievements are registered in history as a guide to posterity.—[Music.

4. *Our Country:* May our motto ever be—"Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country."—[5 cheers—Music.

5. *The Army and Navy of the U. States:* May they never bring dishonor on the "stars and stripes."—[6 cheers—Music.

6. *The Constitution of the U. S.:* The only safe guard of our Liberties. May it ever be held sacred. [3 cheers—Music.

7. *The President of the United States.*—[Music.

8. *The Governors of the States.*—[Music.

9. May the freedom of elections be preserved;—the trial by Jury maintained, and the Liberty of the Press secured to the latest posterity.—[4 cheers—Music.

10. May we act in such a manner that our posterity may cherish and emulate our example, as we have done those who have gone before us. [7 cheers—Music.

11. *The Farmers and Mechanics:* The mighty Engine that sets every wheel in motion.—[8 cheers—Music.

12. *The Old North State:*

"Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's blessings attend her,
While we live we will cherish and love and defend her."—[5 cheers—Music.

13. *The Fair Sex:*

'Tis they who nerve our country's care,
And urge her patriots on to dare.—[13 cheers—Music.

After the reading of each Toast, the Monumental Band of Charlotte, poured forth their delightful music. Dinner then came on, and after despatching that, and listening to a few airs played by the Band, the vast concourse of people commenced wending their way homeward, all seemingly delighted with the festivities of the day.

Communications.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

MEMORY OF JACKSON.

In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg county was held in the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 5th instant, to render some tribute of respect to the memory of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON. The meeting was organized by appointing THOMAS L. HUTCHISON, Esq., Chairman, and H. B. Williams and J. W. Hampton Secretaries. The Hon. G. W. Caldwell, after explaining the objects of the meeting, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

We have learned with profound regret the death of ANDREW JACKSON, an illustrious citizen, whose long public services endeared him to the American people, and whose life and conduct will be inseparably connected in history, with the era to which he belonged.

Therefore, it is Resolved, That in common with our fellow-citizens throughout the Union, we lament the decease of a gallant and distinguished soldier, whose victories have shed lustre on the Republic, an independent, sagacious and faithful magistrate, whose steady aim was to advance the honor of his country.

Resolved, That he who has gone down to his grave full of honors and full of years, has left behind him a character, whose attributes of patriotism, resolution, fearlessness of responsibility, marked him as one of the few great men who leave an impress upon the age in which they lived. "Heaven gave him length of days and he filled them with deeds of greatness." His reputation is now the property of his country, and should be the care of her future biographers and historians.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of five, to select an Orator, and make other necessary arrangements for a funeral oration, commemorating the virtues of the illustrious dead.

The following committee was appointed: Capt. John Walker, R. F. Davidson, J. B. Kerr, W. W. Elms, and J. P. Ross, to which, on motion of Mr. Elms, the name of the Chairman was added.

The Committee assembled immediately, and selected the Rev. J. F. W. FREEMAN, of Charlotte, to deliver the funeral Oration, on Thursday, July 24th, 1845, in Charlotte. After ordering the proceedings published the meeting adjourned.

T. L. HUTCHISON, Chairman.
H. B. WILLIAMS. } Secretaries.
J. W. HAMPTON, }

Disposition for War—The editor of the Union has had a conversation with Governor Shannon on the subject of our relations with Mexico; the latter "is inclined to believe that, unprepared as Mexico is for war—destitute, indeed, of almost all resources for carrying it on, upon her own book—and willing as her present rulers may be to decline hostilities, yet that the excited spirit of the army and of her people may compel the government to declare war against the United States."

A western editor, who is an old bachelor, says—We never cared a farthing about getting married, until we attended an old bachelor's funeral. God grant that our latter end may not be like his.

From the Camden Journal July, 2.

OUR RAIL ROAD

From the long silence of the Journal on this subject, and the fact of the subscription books not having yet opened, it might be taken for granted that this project had been abandoned. This is not the case; the route has been surveyed and located, and the Engineer as we learn, has gone to Charleston to make his report to the Company. The right of way we believe, with but few exceptions, has been freely granted by the owners of the land through which the road is to pass—so that any obstacle from this source, may be regarded as removed. A location for a depot has been *presented* to the Company, and it is one which, we learn, will be acceptable to them and although it may not be entirely so to a portion of our citizens, yet it is too unimportant a matter, to raise therefrom, any obstacle to the completion of the work. We are convinced that the Company will consult the wishes of the people of Camden on the subject, and if another location is throught to possess so much greater advantages than the one which has been given, we presume those most interested in the subject, will purchase it and cede it to the Company. In a week or two probably, the books will be opened and we want to see every man put his shoulder to the wheel, and at once put the matter beyond all doubt. The citizens of Sumter, Lancaster and Fairfield, are, with those of our District, deeply interested in the matter. True it is, that there are means enough unemployed, and capital sufficient to build a dozen such roads, but then it is much better that the stock should be taken up in smaller portions, scattered through the four Districts, a more extended interest will then be taken in all matters connected with the enterprise. The road leading to Camden will be improved, and by this means, the benefits resulting from the road will be more distinctly felt, and more highly appreciated. Let no one hesitate to subscribe—the present advancing price of the Company's stock is a sufficient guarantee that the investment will be a safe, and in all probability, a profitable one. Above all others, our own citizens and the large planters on our river, are the most deeply interested in the success of this work. Business will increase in our town, we will see improvment springing up as if by magic and Camden will take her proper position as the most important commercial town in the State. The planter will receive better prices for his produce, which is the rational result of increased facilities of transportation. All the luxuries which may be found in Charleston, will then be readily accessible, and he will then have the gratification (and to every noble and generous heart it must indeed be a gratification.) seeing all around him prosperous and thriving, The completion of this road is a matter of life and death to the trade of Camden: and if, through apathy, or a close, calculating and penurious spirit, our people fail to raise the adequate means, it would not take a prophet's ken to foresee the deplorable result. Come up then one and all, to this work—we truts there is not an individual who, *from motives of selfishness*, would withhold his quota from the enterprise. Should there however, be found one so destitute of public spirit, so wanting in the necessary qualificatins of a good citizen, let him coil himself up in his shell, and let him not contaminate others by his influence or example.

The Ruins.—We cannot help, when ever we look at the desolation which the late fire has brought up on our town, thinking of Macbeth's exclamation, "This is a sorry sigh!" To wander in among these blackened and crumbling walls presents indeed "a sorry sight." And the reflection that within them but a few days ago lay nearly half the wealth of Fayetteveille, and many little mementoes, and objects or things that the owners had treasured for years, and which money could not have bought is painful and heartsickening.

It has been truly remarked that the fire has eaten out every thing that could be burnt, so clean that hardly a vestige of wood can be seen—scarce a chunk remains. The face of the earth over which the fire swept that was covered with wooden buildings, is as clean and level as though it had been swept with a broom; not a blade of grass can be seen.

The wretch, who from wantonness, or malice towards an individual, could bring such calamity and desolation upon a community, should not be recognized as a human being.—*Carolinian.*

We said it—The whig papers in the 2d district, are still harping on the toryism of Ezekel Polk, as if to defeat Mr. Fisher, That is a poor game, for the people will be apt to look to Fisher and Barringer, and judge for themselves which shows most of the tory; one advocating the anexation of Texas, to *strengthen* our frontiers; the other playing into the hands of our ancient foes! Tory, indeed,

Monuments to Revolutionary Patriots.—The Columbia (S. C.) Chronicle says: "The citizens of Lancaster District, in this State, held a meeting at Lancaster C. H., on the 2d ult., and passed a series of resolutions proposing to erect a suitable monument at Buford's battle ground in that District, to the memory of those gallant strangers, who, under the command of Col. Buford, of Virginia, left their homes and families for the purpose of aiding and assisting us in our revolutionary struggle for independence, and who fell in that battle, as a testimony of their regard. Also, to erect a similar one at Hanging Rock battle ground, to the memory of the patriots who fell in that action

A Committee of *one hundred and fifty* was appointed by the Chairman of the meeting, to be styled the "Monumental Committee," to receive subscriptions and carry out the designs of the meeting.

☞A young man by the name of—Ewing, of Mecklenburg county, was arrested in this town on Thursday last on the charge of passing counterfeit coin;—and on examination, was fully committed to answer for it. The counterfeit consisted of silver coin galvanized. Silver dimes are just the size of $2 50 gold pieces, and silver quarters the size of $5 gold pieces. This man had several quarters and dimes galvanized, and the figures of some were rubbed out. He attempted to pass them at several stores in this place. He is now in jail, not being able to give bail.—*Salisbury paper.*

THE PRESENT TARIFF.

People of North Carolina, it is for you to say, at the polls on the 7th of August next, whether you are in favor of a system which gives the manufacturers 20 per cent, per annum, and the *farmers* an average of *one* or *two* per cent. The Whig candidates for Congress are for upholding this system at *your expense*, whilst the democratic candidates desire to see it changed and modified, so as to make it as just as possible. The last Boston Statesman says:—"The Stark Manufacturing Company *has declared a dividend of ten per cent;* and this FOR SIX MONTHS." Twenty per cent, per annum! How do you like that? What farmer in North Carolna makes two per cent? Ought not these Manufacturers to be satisfied with six per cent? What say you? Answer at the polls.

North Carolina Standard.

Counterfeit Bills.—A letter from Columbus, Ga., to the editor of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, dated 23d instant, says:—"Be on the look out for counterfeit $20 bills new issue, Bank of Charleston, payable in New York, signed by CONNER, President. We arrested a fellow to-day who had passed several hundred dollars of them. He also passed, or tried to pass $100, counterfeit South Western Rail Road Bank of Charleston, a new plate. The counterfeits are admirably executed and were calculated to deceive, in fact it is hard to detect them.

Abbeville Banner.

From the Nashville Union.

"ALL IS SAFE."

This expressive remark was made by Gen. Jackson in one of his last letters on the Texas question. He died with a full assurance that the great measure of annexation, which engaged so much of his attention and solicitude during the last days of his life, was placed beyond the reach of danger. He saw the evidences of the popular will as expressed in the two countries, and he was satisfied that it could not be thwarted by British intrigue or domestic opposition. Hence he declared "All is safe."

The texian Congress assembled on yesterday, and in a few days we shall receive the glad tidings that our proposition for annexation has been accepted and that "all is safe." All that will then remain to be done will be speedily arranged, and when Congress meets, on the 1st of December, we shall see the representatives of the State of Texas presenting themselves as members of the American Congress. But before they can take their seat in full fellowship and communion with the representatives of the sister States, the Constitution of Texas must be sanctioned by Congress. This will present a most important question, and one on which the anti Texas force will be once more arrayed. It is not to be expected that those who have contested every inch of ground on this great measure will fail to make their last great struggle in opposition to the adoption of the Texas Constitution. Mr. Webster will be found, in all probability, leading on the charge, and at his back will stand the whole host of anti-Texas whigs.

When this last contest comes on, where will the Senators and Representatives of Tennessee be found?

And may we not add—and where will Senator Mangum, and the Representatives of No Carolina be found then?

MURDER.

We are informed that a murder was committed on the person of Jesse A. Terrell, by Hulan Sisk, in Stokes county, the 24th ult. The parties got into a dispute while engaged in the harvest field at Mrs. Nancy Cox's, six miles north of Quaker Gap, and Sisk stabbed Terrell with a knife, which caused his death. The deceased had a wife and eight children. The perpetrator had not been arrested up to the 26th.

The frequent recurrence of bloody brawls and murders in that section of the country is lamentable. Are they accidental to that locality? or are they to be attributed to a radical defect in the disposition and education of the people there?

Greensborough Patriot.

Cotton Crop in Alabama.—The Mobile *Journal of Commerce*, of Wednesday morning, says:—"The accounts we have heard from the interior of the growing crop this week, are less favorable than last, the lice threatening in may places to do serious injury to the plant in its yet tender state."

Dividends.—At a meeting of the Directors of the South Carolina Rail Road Company, held last week in Charleston, says the *Southern Family Journal*, a dividend of Two Dollars and Twenty-five Cents per share was declared out of the profits of the current half year, the same amount as paid the last six months.

The same paper also says the Bank of Hamburg has declard a dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents per share, payable on and after the first of July, being at the rate of six per cent. per annum for the rate of the last six months.

GOV. SHANNON.

Our late Minister to Mexico has arrived in this city. We learn that he considers himself unjustly dealt by on the part of some of the public papers.—If any injustice has been done him from any quarter, we trust it will be atoned for, by those offending.—It has probably been done inadvertently, and if any mistake has occurred, it will doubtless be rectified when the fact appear? *United States Journal.*

Iowa.—The people of Iowa have prevailed over the Executive Veto. The following postcript from the Capital Reporter, will be read with satisfaction by every friend of the people. We think Gov. Chambers should be removed forthwith. Who will second the motion?

P S—The VETO—We stop the press to announce that the Govenor has vetoed the bill submitting a draft of a constitution to the people, at the ensuing August election.

The Council immediately took up the bill and passed it by a vote of 11 to 2. In the House its consideration is postponed until 11 o'clock; when, as there are 16 democratic, to 8 whig members present, we shall expect it to become a law.

The bill passed the House by 16 to 8.

One of the very first duties of every patriot is, to convince the idle rich, now so much respected (not for their moral worth or intellectual greatness, but for the length and weight of their money bags) that they are absolutely good for nothing; and not only so, but their existence is a positive evil—a curse to society—inasmuch as it diminishes the number of useful laborers—the producers of wealth.

A Proclamation has been issued by the Governor of Delaware, calling upon the Magistrates and other officers of the law, to seek out, arrest, and bring to judgment, all those who have been engaged either as principals or abettors in the late duels fought within the boundaries of that State.

THE SILK CULTURE.

A writer in the Raleigh Star, in speaking of a substitute for the Cotton crop, which he says has become unprofitable, remarks:

"One, I might suggest, is the vine, as our State excelled in that product some thousands of gallons according to the last governmental census. Silk I cannot now recommend; for on persevering trial and loss thereby, I have abandoned silk culture, as not suiting the South by reason of sudden and great vicissitudes of weather, rendering the worms unhealthy and crop precarious. Through information obtained from Southern Agricultural periodicals, I have experimented with the culture of the Artichoke for stock, and particularly swine, with all desired success. The culture of this vegetable I would recommend on account of its great yield and easy culture and excellence for aforesaid purpose of feeding stock."

Six different attempts were made to fire the city of Boston on the 20th ult., but were extinguished before much damage was done.

It is stated in one of the Northern papers, that DANIEL WEBSTER is now practising law in the city of New York, and has formed a partnership with Messrs. Sturtevant & Marsh. We supposed that the hundred thousand dollars given him by *protectionists* and *high tariffites* as a fee to plead their cause in the U. S. Senate, would have enabled him to lead a sort of *otium cum dignitate* life!

MARRIED,

In Cleveland County, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Drury Dobbin, Mr. JOHN DAMERON, late of Charlotte, to Miss E. P. M'AFEE. And at the same time and place, Mr. JOS W. SULLIVAN, of Lincolnton, to Miss E. J. M'AFEE.

Departed this Life,

In this Town, on the morning of the 4th instant, after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian patience and fortitude, JOHN R. BOLTON, Esq., coiner of the Branch Mint, in the 57th year of his age. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and had removed with his family to this place in the spring of 1837, upon his appointment to the office he held at his death. During the short time he has been among us, his kindness and amiability of disposition raised up for him many friends, who now with his bereaved and disconsolate family lament over the grave of one, whose walk in life justly entitled him to the appellation of a good citizen, a tender and affectionate parent and husband, and whose unassuming modesty disarmed detraction, and ensured to him the respect and confidence of all who knew him. His remains were escorted to the tomb by his Masonic Brethren, where in the simple but imposing ceremonies of the Order, in committing him, whose work in time was ended, to the grave, the eye of faith and hope looked fondly forward to his admission into that Temple not made with hands eternal in the Heavens. So mote it be.

On hearing of the death of Mr. BOLTON, the members of Phalanx Lodge No. 31, assembled in extra meeting on the evening of the 4th of July, when the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we have with deep sorrow heard of the death of our worthy brother, *John R. Bolton*;—that we will attend in procession at his funeral to-morrow at 10 o'clock, a. m., and that we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

"*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with the family of our deceased brother, in this their heavy affliction, and that the Secretary transmit to them a copy of these Resolutions."

In this Town, on the morning of the 4th instant, Mrs. HARRIET E. CALDWELL, consort of Dr. David T. Caldwell, and daughter of the Hon. Wm. Davidson, aged 39 years. She has left a husband and several small children to mourn their melancholy bereavment;—but they mourn not as those without hope. As a member of the Presbyterian church Mrs. C. was devoted in her piety, and she died in the bright hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave.

In this Town, on the 7th inst., very suddenly, Mr. JAMES L. MARTIN, aged about 28 years. Few young men who ever lived in this community have enjoyed so large a share of the respect and affection of our citizens as did the subject of this notice. He was kind hearted, amiable and gentlemanly in his deportment, and scrupulously honest in all his dealings. None spoke of him but in praise. During the past winter Mr. Martin removed to New York, and was on a trip of business to the south at the time the hand of death was laid upon him.—Long will his manly virtues be remembered by the wide circle of friends who are left to mourn his early death. May the green sod press lightly on his generous bosom.

In Lincolnton, on the 30th ult., an infant son of L. E. and Harriet L. Thompson, aged 8 days. Scarce had the morn of life dawned on its brief existence, when evening came and transferred it to a Savior's bosom.—*Courier.*

To the free and independent Voters of Mecklenburg county.

GENTLEMEN. The time is approaching and will soon arrive, when in the exercise of your rights and privileges you will be expected to vote for a suitable person to fill the office of county court Clerk. And, as my name has been before you for some time as a candidate, I deem it my duty to give you a brief outline of the course I would expect to pursue, should you think proper to elect me to that office.

The office itself being one in which the people of the county in general are equally interested, it appears to me proper, desirable, and more conducive to the public good, that it should be occupied by a man who is honest and capable, and who will discharge its duties in person, and in such a manner, that neither party could take any exceptions to his course while acting in that capacity.

Should you elect me, I will promise to devote my whole attention and energies to the duties of the office, and to discharge them in person, (if it can be done by one man,) and in such a manner as to give general satisfaction. Respectfully,

A. GRAHAM.

Charlotte, July, 1845.

Davidson College.

THE students will be examined on Monday and Tuesday, the 28th and 29th inst. The Committee of Examination are:—Rev. Messrs. Jacobs, Peacock, Lockridge, Cyrus Johnson, and J. M. Wilson, together with Wm. L. Davidson, Esq., and C. W. Harris.

On Wednesday, the 30th, several addresses are to be delivered publicly before each of the literary societies; and the Trustees are expected to meet.

The Commencement will be on Thursday, 31st.

July 11, 1845. 17-te

Common Schools.

THE Board of Superintendants of Common Schools for Mecklenburg County, and that part of Union formerly Mecklenburg, are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the Board *at the new Courthouse in Charlotte, on Thursday the 24th inst.*, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

T. L. HUTCHISON, Chairman.

Elysian Grove, July 9, 1845.

N. B. School Committees, and others having business to transact with the Board, are requested to attend as above. 17w2 T. L. H.

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber, on the 8th instant, a colored boy named ANDREW. I caution all persons not to harbor or employ said boy, as the law will be enforced against all offenders. A handsome reward will be given to any one who will apprehend Andrew and deliver him to me.

F. H. MAXWELL.

July 11, 1845. 17w3

Caution.

MY wife MARGARET, having left my care and protection, without any just cause, I am reduced to the unpleasant necessity of forwarning all persons against giving her credit on my account. I will pay no debt she contracts after this date.

JOHN Q. LEMMONS.

July 8, 1845. 17w3

POETRY.

From the Union.

THE DEATH OF JACKSON.

BY A. B. MEEK.

A wail of woe through all the land!
A stricken nation's plaintive cry!
Sackcloth and gloom on every hand!
A shadow o'er the sunny sky!
The muffled drum, the tolling bell.
The 'plaining bugle's sinking breath,
The booming cannon's sudden swell—
All speak thy presence, mighty Death!
Yes! see the star-wreathed eagle stoops,
And in the darkness folds his wings;
And lo! yon lordly banner droops,
That never veiled before a king!
Oh, why this general grief and gloom?
And why this sudden, sad eclipse?
Ah! list—the plaintive answers come,
In sobbing tones, from freedom's lips—
Columbia's stricken children mourn
A chief and prophet from their altars torn!

Well may ye weep! Columbia's sons
Of every creed and party weep!
For never, from your treasured ones,
A nobler soul has sunk to sleep.
Your country's latest boast and pride;
His fame has spread o'er all the world,
And poured her glory's starry tide
Where'er her banners were unfurled.
The nations of each distant clime
Have learned to breathe his mighty name;
And scholar's scroll, and minstrel's rhyme,
Have wed it to immortal fame!
Such spirits are a nation's stars—
Without them, history were dark;
And oh! amid life's ocean jars,
Would perish freedom's fragile bark!
Then weep, with tides of deepest grief,
The hero, patriot, statesman, sage, and chief!

Wail for the warrior of the West!
Who, in your country's morning hour,
Though but a boy, exposed his breast
To shield her from a tyrant's power.
Ah! see his fair and silken curls
Stained with the crimson current's hue!
Yet bravely still his arm unfurls
The struggling standard of the few!
Years pass; and, by deep forest streams,
He quells a savage foeman's power;
Till, through the trees, the genial beams
Of peace dispense their golden shower!
Again, by Mississippi's wave,
He sees our olden foemen pour;
But ever bold and prompt to save,
He hurls the Titans from the shore!
Then weep your mightiest warrior dead,
Who thrice your country saved from hostile tread!

But now the sage and statesman mourn!
For he was great in peace as war;
And laurel-wreaths his brow adorn,
More bright than victory circled there!
In vision keen, in judgment sound,
In honest effort ever true,
In knowledge of the heart profound,
An inspiration thence he drew.
His country owned his sterling worth,
And placed him in her chosen seat,
Above the loftiest thrones of earth—
With tyrants crouching at his feet!
Nobly he filled his kingly sphere;
And ever, like the olden sage,
Led on his countrymen to share
The treasures of the promised age!
Then mourn, oh! reft and widow'd land,
The latest ruler of thine early band!

Yes, freemen, mourn! but, 'midst the gloom,
Your grief and darkness to assuage,
Turn back your eyes, and view yon room
Within his own loved HERMITAGE!
The sunset of a Sabbath eve
Shines round that couch with golden glow,
And o'er the kneeling forms that grieve,
And round that head as white as snow!
Ah! seems he not some prophet old.
Just lingering on the brink of time?
And hark! what scenes his lips unfold
Of pleasures in the blessed clime!
The sun sinks low;—athwart his beam
A glittering mist one moment given!
Was it a shadow or a dream?—
Elijah has gone up to heaven!
Then mourn! but "not as if in vain;"
His memory, like a mantle, shall remain!

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1845.

"OUR LAST DAY!"

"How many reflections and associations crowd upon our minds at the mention of those words!—Sometimes the thoughts connected with the last day to some parties are pleasing, and sometimes they are painful; but they are always striking and noticeable. We remember, when we were children, how much we thought of the last day of the school-term; next week, or to morrow, is the last day, sad or joyous to us, in proportion to the pleasantness or irksomeness of the school confinement. The last day of the year—what solemn feeling it is calculated to produce within our minds. One more year has fled; its events are numbered with the past.—One year less have we, in which to prepare for eternity; its last moment has sped, its last opportunity gone! The last day of one's life, what a solemn day is that! We look upon some person, upon whose frame disease has fastened. We see him in his gradual decline—we feel that the lamp of life is wasting away, and that his last day has dawned upon him! Earthly joys will soon no more animate him, earthly hopes no more excite him, earthly sorrows no more depress him. His time to serve God, and to prepare for eternity, has gone. "The golden bowl is broken, the pitcher is broken at the fountain, and the wheel at the cistern. The dust returns to the earth as it was, and the spirit to God who gave it." Higher joys than those of the earth or deeper sorrows, are now his inheritance. Hope is lost in heavenly fruition, or in black despair.—The last day of our mortal life—what a day!"

Cut and Thrust.—A duel recently took place in New Orleans between two fencing masters—weapons, broad-swords, one was wounded in the breast and the other in the arm. It is said they hacked away at a great rate.

Refusing the Plunder.—The New Hampshire House of Representatives, by a vote of 139 to 76, have adopted resolutions declaring the distribution act unconstitutional, and a violation of solemn compacts, by which the United States came into possession of a part of the public lands, and declaring that New Hampshire never has, and never will, sanction and approve the measure, and that it is her duty to condemn and reprobate it.

Resigning by Wholesale.—The Union says:—"We understand that many country postmasters are resigning their offices, in consequence of the operation of the new postoffice law. We learn that nearly one hundred resignations were received, by the Postmaster General, in the course of one day.

Important Rumor.—The New Orleans Courier of the 24th ult., says:—"There was a rumor in town this morning, which we think worthy of belief, that the Government has ordered all the troops on the Sabine to advance upon the Rio Grande to repel the menaced irruption of the Mexicans upon the territory of Texas.

☞John Adams, being called upon by some one to contribute to foreign missions, abruptly answered. "I have nothing to give for that purpose; but there are here in this vicinity six ministers, not one of whom will preach in the other's pulpit. Now I will give as much, and more than any one else, to civilize these clergymen."

Mortality among the Fish.—The Petersburg Republican learns that the shores of the river near City Point is lined with dead fish, floated up by the tide. There was a similar mortality, but to a much greater extent, along the shores of New Jersey in the winter. The philosophers have not been able as yet to conjecture the cause.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

OUR HOUSE.

NEW CONCERN, AND A SPLENDID STOCK OF FRESH AND RARE ARTICLES.

EDWARD TERRES

HAS opened a Confectionary & Grocery, in the building directly opposite the new Courthouse, where he will be glad to see his friends at all times, and accommodate them with everything that can delight the connoisseur in the luxuries of life. Among his stock will be found

Pickled and spiced SALMOND;
Dried and spiced BEEF TONGUE;
Very superior MACKEREL;
A general assortment of

Candies, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmeg, &c.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF LIQUORS AND WINES EMBRACING

French Brandy, Holland Gin, Champaign Brandy; Madeira, Port, and Champaign WINES.

All warranted to be of the choicest qualities,

Champaign Cider, (a very superiour article,) London Ale, Butter Crackers, very Superior Pickles, in Jars,

Together with everything the taste of the most fastidious and delicate might desire.

Extra Pick Nick meals, and Relishes, furnished instanter, very cheap—Supper Parties will always be accommodated with pleasure.

All the proprietor asks is, that his friends will call and see him—taste and judge for themselves.

Charlotte, May 20, 1845. 10-F

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

John B. Adderton, *vs.* Emeline Adderton.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Emeline Adderton, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman, printed at Salisbury, and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed at Charlotte, that the said Emeline Adderton appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and answer the said petition, or said petition will be heard *ex parte* and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, *Andrew Hunt*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1845.

8-3m—fee $10. ANDREW HUNT, C. S. C. D.

State of North Carolina.

UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1845.

Lee Osborne *vs.* Wm. Godfrey and others.

Sci Fa to subject Real Estate,—Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wilson Godfrey, Jas. G. Godfrey, Samuel Godfrey, Wm. Godfrey, Richard Godfrey, George H. Godfrey, Elizabeth Godfrey, (who intermarried with Nathaniel Grady.) Charlotte Godfrey, (who intermarried with Wm. Moore,) Harriet Gillespie, (widow,) and Thos. W. Pegues, Richard Pegues, Enoch Pegues, Mary Jane Pegues, Sarah Ann Pegues, (who intermarried with Milas Osborne,) Sophia Pegues, Harriet Pegues, (children of Sarah Pegues, who was one of the children of Thomas Godfrey, dec'd,) and Samuel and Thomas Saunders, (children of Mary Jane Saunders, dec'd,) also one of the children of the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd. his heirs at law, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in July next, to shew cause wherefore the lands descended to them from Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, should not be sold to pay the above Judgment, intererest and cost.

Witness, Hugh Stewart, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday in April, 1845, and in the sixty ninth year of American Independence.

7-6w. $7. HUGH STEWART, C. U. C. C.

Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepard about the first of May next, to recive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—The course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.

THOMAS W. MOTT.

Feb. 4th, 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mtf.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1845.

A.
Samuel A. Allen, Dr. R. F. Andrews,
Ira Alexander, Elias C. Alexander,
Miss Susan R. Alexander.

B.
Austin Blake, Wm. A. Bell,
James Barnett, Robert Buckhannon,
Benjamin Brackett.

C.
Mrs. Martha A. Caldwell, Miss V. Q. Clark,
Messrs. Chum & Austin, Mrs. Harriet Cooner,
Hugh Callaghan, 2.

E.
F. Emmons.

F.
Andrew Flannigan.

G.
William J. Grainger, George A. Gray,
Samuel Garrison, Isaac Grier.

H.
Harrison Hodges, Mrs. Patsy Harrison,
Geo. W. Houston, Miss Sarah Hartt,
Matthew H. Hutchison, Alfred Hafner,
Isabel Henderson, J. J. Hayden,
John D. Hunter, James P. Henderson,
Daniel Harriss Robt. B. Hunter.

I.
Caleb Irwin.

J.
Ezekiel Johnston, Solomon I. Jordan,
Wiley Johnston, B. James.

K.
Hugh Kirkpatrick, Miss Elizabeth Keneday,
Samuel J. Karr, Collin C. King,
Robert King.

M.
Leander Moore, 2, James A. McNeely,
F. R. McDowell, Mrs. Pheba McGiboney,
Isaac Marguert.

O.
Nathan Orr, Egbert H. Osborne,
Robert Ormand.

P.
John B. Peacock, Washington Peacock,
William M. Porter, Mrs. Susan Parks.

R.
Jacob Rush, Pomeroy Reyley,
Mrs Jane Rives, Jonas Rudisill,
D. L. Ray, William R. Rankin,
Isbel or Rachel Robison.

S.
James A. Sadler, James C. Sloan,
Mrs. Elizabeth Scott.

T.
Miss Caroline S. Taylor, Martha Todd.

W.
Matthew Wallis, Esq., Mrs. Abbey Woodrough, 2,
David Weant, James Walker,
David Woodson, S. N. Weddington,
James H. Wilson.

Y.
J. A. Young.

A. McGINN, P. M.

July 1, 1845.

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES

and other articles, comprising new and fashionable

PERFUMERY,

all of which are **Fresh** and **Genuine**, and will be sold as low as can be afforded. Physicians, prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Purchasers will here find all the new and approved Medicines.

Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in the shop at all times to attend to the business. All orders will receive the most prompt attention.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, March 26, 1845. 202 F

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES, Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 59—F

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note.* Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT, M. B. TAYLOR.

January 9, 1845. 92:::F.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his servicos in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County Court, one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93—1y

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things—particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91F.

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash*, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845 92:::1y.

BLANKS

Of every description, for sale at this Office.

NEW STORE,

AND A

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Spring & Summer

GOODS.

CHARLES E. MOSS

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving and opening, at the old stand of Morrison & Harris, in Charlotte, a

Splendid Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Of the latest fashions and importations, which were selected by himself in the northern markets and purchased on the most favorable terms. The stock is full and embraces every article usually found in the interior country.

He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that he *will, for cash*, sell Goods lower than any other house in this place.

Charlotte, April 18, 1845. 205-

Just to Hand!

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER.

March 28, 1845. 202 F

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS.

Providence, January, 1845 95—1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROILNA

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions. 1845.

Susan Cline, *vs.* John Cline, Elizabeth Cline, Mathias Cline, Moses Cline, Jacob Cline, Edmund Cline, Sophia Cline, Sarah Cline, and Wilson Cline.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Moses Cline and Jacob Cline are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed in Charlotte, N. C. notifying the said Moses Cline and Jacob Cline to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cabarrus at the Court House in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead to said petition; otherwise the prayer of the petitioner will be granted and judgment rendered accordingly.

Witness, *Kiah P. Harris*, Clerk of our said Court, at Concord, the 3d Monday in April, 1845, and the 69th year of our Independence.

KIAH P. HARRIS, Clk.

May 29, 1845. 12:::6w

Printer's fee $6.

Removal.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.

April 4, 1845. 204-1year

Removal.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Watson, on second square south of the courthouse.

As heretofore, all cases committed to his care shall receive punctual and faithful attention.

March 28, 1845 202 F

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11

PRINTING.

THE Office of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.*" is now supplied with a handsome assortment of plain and fancy Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of

JOB PRINTING

In a very superior style and at short notice....cheap

Orders for printing

Circulars, Handbills, Labels, Pamphlets

Cards, Blanks, Ball Tickets,

Will be carefully and correctly executed without delay and forwarded to order. No charge will be made if the work is not correctly done.

Charlotte, N. C., April 18, 1845.

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,

EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Candidates for Office.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.

January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county.

June 20. 14--te

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. H. SIMPSON, Esq., a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.

March 7, 1845. 99..te.

☞ We are authorized to announce MILAS M. LEMMOND, a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.

March 7, 1845. 99..te

☞ We are authorized to announce JOSEH T. DRAFFIN, Esq., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Union Superior Court.

March 28, 1842. 202., te

☞ We are authorized to anuounce Maj. ROBERT W. FOARD, a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Cabarrus county, at the next August Election.

May 30, 1845. 211-te

Proposals,

WILL be received by the undersigned, until the 8th day of August, 1845, for building a

COURT-HOUSE, JAIL,

and enclosing the PUBLIC SQUARE, at Newton Catawba County, N. C.

The Court House is to be of Brick, rough casted with cement, except the basement, which, or a part of which, is to be of Granite; its size is to be 40 feet by 60 feet.

The plans and specifications for the work are deposited at Newton, and can be seen at any time by any person desirous of bidding for the contract; and therefore a minute detail is unnecessary.

The work is to be finished within 18 months from the time of making the contract, contractors required to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the work. The Commissioners are directed by order of the County Court to give the contract to the lowest bidder, or otherwise in their sound discretion, and may from time to time examine the work and direct its execution.

The Proposals will be opened on the day above named, (the day after the Election,) and persons desirous of bidding are requested to make their bids in writing, and direct them sealed, endorsed "Proposals" to

JNO. H. WHEELER,
BURTON CRAIGE,
AND'W. H. SHUFORD,
HENRY WHITNER,
H. W. ROBINSON. } Commissioners.

Newton, Catawba Co., 10th June, 1845. 14-t8a.

The Raleigh Standard and Salisbury Watchman will copy the above until the 8th of August, 1845, and forward their accounts to the Commissioners.

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::F.

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Charlotte for the patronage he has already received, and informs them that he expects to continue

BUTCHERING

during the summer as long as he can get stall fed cattle, as he intends to offer none but what is first rate. He also expects to make arrangements for a supply regularly from the mountains, and such only as are of the first quality. He hopes by his endeavors to please, to ensure a liberal patronage.

JOHN RIGLER.

June 3, 1845 12-4w.

☞ Persons getting Beef, must settle every Saturday or pay cash when the Beef is taken.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88—F

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price.

December 9, 1843. 39-